WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide having at least a 70% identity to a member selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in Figure 1:

(b) a polynucleotide which is complementary to the polynucleotide of (a); and

(c) a polynucleotide comprising at least 30 bases of the polynucleotide of (a) or (b).

2. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide is DNA.

3. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide is RNA.

4. The polynucleotide of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide is genomic DNA.

5. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 comprising nucleotide 1 to 1866 set forth in Figure 1.

6. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 comprising nucleotide 173 to 1477 set forth in Figure 1.

7. The polynucleotide of Claim 2 wherein said polynucleotide encodes a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence as set forth in Figure 1.

8. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a polynucleotide having at least a 70% identity to a member selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polynucleotide encoding the same mature polypeptide expressed by the human cDNA contained in ATCC Deposit No. 97334;

(b) a polynucleotide which is complementary to the polynucleotide of (a); and

(c) a polynucleotide comprising at least 30 bases of the polynucleotide of (a) or (b).

9. A vector comprising the DNA of Claim 2.

10. A host cell comprising the vector of Claim 9.

11. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising:

expressing from the host cell of claim 10 the polypeptide encoded by said DNA.

12. A process for producing cells comprising:

transforming or transfecting the cells with the vector of Claim 9 to thereby express a polypeptide encoded by the human cDNA contained in said vector.

13. A polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) a polypeptide which is at least 70% identical to the amino acid sequence of Figure 1; and

(b) a polypeptide comprising at least 30 amino acid residues of the polypeptide of (a).

14. An antibody against the polypeptide of claim 13.

15. An agonist to the polypeptide of claim 13.

16. An antagonist to the polypeptide of claim 13.

17. A method for the treatment of a patient having need to activate a G-protein chemokine receptor comprising: administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 15.

18. A method for the treatment of a patient having need to inhibit a G-protein chemokine receptor comprising: administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of claim 16.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein said compound is a polypeptide and a therapeutically effective amount of the compound is administered by providing to the patient DNA encoding said agonist and expressing said agonist *in vivo*.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein said compound is a polypeptide and a therapeutically effective amount of the compound is administered by providing to the patient DNA encoding said antagonist and expressing said antagonist *in vivo*.

21. A method for identifying compounds which bind to and activate the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

contacting a cell expressing on the surface thereof said polypeptide, said polypeptide being associated with a second component capable of providing a detectable signal in response to the binding of a compound to said receptor polypeptide, with a compound under conditions sufficient to permit binding of the compound to the polypeptide; and

identifying if the compound is an effective agonist by detecting the signal produced by said second component.

22. A method for identifying compounds which bind to and inhibit activation the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

contacting a cell expressing on a surface thereof said polypeptide, said polypeptide being associated with a second component which provides a detectable signal in response to the binding of a compound thereto, with a compound to be screened under conditions to permit binding to the polypeptide; and

determining whether the compound inhibits activation of by detecting the absence of a signal generated from the interaction of said compound with the polypeptide.

23. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease related to an under-expression of the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

determining a mutation in the nucleic acid sequence encoding said polypeptide.

24. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease related to an over-expression of the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

determining a mutation in the nucleic acid sequence encoding said polypeptide.

25. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease related to an under-activity of the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

determining a mutation in the nucleic acid sequence encoding said polypeptide.

26. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease related to an over-activity of the polypeptide of claim 13 comprising:

determining a mutation in the nucleic acid sequence encoding said polypeptide.

27. The polypeptide of Claim 13 wherein the polypeptide is a soluble fragment of the polypeptide and is capable of binding a ligand for the receptor.

28. A diagnostic process comprising:

analyzing for the presence of the polypeptide of claim 27 in a sample derived from a host.

add C2

add D'